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ONTARIO

Department of Education

Courses of Study

Grades IX and X

SOCIAL STUDIES

GEOGRAPHY



Issued by Authority of
The Minister of Education



WESTBURY

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COURSES OF STUDY
For
Grades IX and X
(Forms I and II Lower School and Fifth Classes)
In
Collegiate Institutes, High, Vocational and Continuation
Schools, and Public and Separate Schools
SOCIAL STUDIES
GEOGRAPHY

Objectives and Suggestions.

In the study of the geography of any region of the world, the teacher will aim to lead the pupils to gain a general knowledge of its extent and characteristic features, and of the life and industries of its peoples. Through this study the pupils will realize the central position of geography in the curriculum. On the one hand it is related to physiography, the other natural sciences, and mathematics, and on the other hand to history, literature, and the fine arts.

For this realization pupils should have easy access to reference books, atlases, and supplementary reading. They should obtain practical training in outdoor observations and should record on maps and by other graphical means the information which they have obtained. Pupils should have instruction and practice in map-reading and in interpreting the flat contour-map so as to obtain a mental picture of the chief topographical features of the regions studied. Each pupil should have his own atlas, which should contain maps of physical features, climate, vegetation, and population. Specially designed note-books are not recommended.

Where possible, a geography class-room should be provided. It should be equipped with wall maps, a globe, a tracing table, a display board, a storage cupboard, filing and display cabinets, and a library which should include a few copies of each of several readers and single copies of general reference texts. Lantern slides and films, pictures and other visual aids will increase the interest in and the value of the lesson.

The course of study is given in outline and provides for alternative topics. In deciding the proper emphasis to be placed on each topic and in selecting optional topics, the teacher will be guided by the allotment of time suggested, the available material, and by his own special knowledge of a topic.

OUTLINE OF COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY

For Grades IX and X, General Course, 1938-39

NOTE: Attention is drawn to the fact that for 1938-39 the following course of study is prescribed for both Grades IX and X.

AFRICA

I. The Continent as a Whole. (Five periods.)

A brief study from an atlas to show the general characteristics of the continent under the following headings:

1. Physical features: continental plateau, narrow coastal plains; rivers, lakes, rift valleys.
2. Climate: temperature—heat equator; rainfall.
3. Vegetation: Mediterranean type; equatorial forest; grasslands—savanna, veldt desert.

II. Unveiling the "Dark Continent." (Four periods.)

1. Long delay owing to physical conditions, native races, and influence of Mohammedanism.
2. Early civilizations in Africa along the Mediterranean: Egypt, Carthage; influence of Greece and Rome; the Moors.
3. Later explorations: coast—Diaz, da Gama; slave trade; Niger—Mungo Park; Nile—Bruce, Speke, Baker; across Africa—Livingstone; Congo—Stanley.
4. Influence of animal life on settlement.
5. Native races: types, occupations, religions.

III. Detailed Map Study of South Africa and of Any Two of the Following Regions. (Thirteen periods.)

Hot Deserts—Sahara, Kalahari.

The Nile Lands.

The Barbary States.

The Red Sea, Suez Canal region, Eastern Horn.

West Africa—Congo.

Central and East Africa.

IV. General Study of the Following. (Six periods.)

1. Transportation: porters, rivers, railways, airways.
2. Political divisions of Africa: partition of Africa; European control—race problem.
3. Products: gold, diamonds, iron ore, copper, manganese, coal; cotton, wool, corn, fruits, cacao, hides; ivory, oil seeds, woods.

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

I. Discovery. (One period.)

1. Approach from: Indian Ocean—Dutch traders, Tasman; Pacific Ocean—Torres, Cook.
2. Causes of late discovery: barren west coast; trade winds of Pacific.

II. Exploration and Settlement. (Three periods.)

1. Coast: Bass and Flinders.
2. Early colonies along coast: Sydney—convicts; sheep; expansion over Blue Mountains.
3. Treks to find new pastures: Murray River—Sturt; interior explorations determine limits of pastoral areas—Stuart, Forrest; squatters.
4. Gold rush: Bathurst, Ballarat; end of squatters; immigration; beginning of agriculture.

III. Formation and Growth of Colonies. (One period.)

Cities, states, Commonwealth.

IV. Regions of Australia. (Eleven periods.)

A detailed map study of South-east Australia (New South Wales, Victoria, Spencer Gulf), and any one of the following regions:

Tasmania: the "garden state."

Queensland: the "tropical state."

The Western Tableland: south-west coast; desert interior.

V. General Survey of the Continent. (Eight periods.)

1. Physical features: plateau; lowlands—artesian water, salt lakes; eastern highlands; narrow coastal plains; low relief; no penetrating rivers.

2. Climate: temperature and rainfall maps; control of settlement.
3. Flora and fauna: peculiar types; lack of forests; indigenous plants and animals of little aid to development of a native civilization.
4. People: urban concentration; "white Australia" policy.
5. Transportation: difficulties; railways; coastal shipping; airways.
6. Product maps: sheep, wheat, cattle, fruits, minerals.

NEW ZEALAND. (Six periods.)

- I. Map: relief—Alps, plains, geysers; climate; vegetation.
- II. Occupations: pastoral—sheep; agriculture—dairy, fruits; mining—gold, coal; hydro-electric development.
- III. Population: races (Maoris); density—cities.

THE BRITISH ISLES

NOTE: A study of the British Isles affords an excellent opportunity to correlate history and literature with geography. History is important in the geographical development of England, especially of the south-eastern part. The geography of certain regions may be made more interesting by reference to selections of literature with which the pupils are familiar.

I. The Face and Coastline of the British Isles—a general map study. (Five periods.)

1. Highlands: highlands of Scotland; southern uplands of Scotland; Pennines; Wales; Cornwall and Devon; uplands of Ireland.
2. Lowlands and river basins: central lowlands of Scotland (rift valley); midland plain of England; south-east lowlands of England—scarplands of limestone and chalk with clay vales; central plain of Ireland.
3. Structural relations to Europe: continental shelf—Dogger Banks, tides; mountains and scarplands continue into Western Europe.
4. Coasts: very irregular—estuaries, fiords of north-west coast of Scotland.
5. Diversity of topography: result of ice sheet and weathering; effect on industries.

II. The Climate. (Two periods.)

A map study of the climate of the British Isles to show the interrelation of: winds; temperature—isotherms; precipitation—isohyets; clouds and sunshine.

III. Population. (Two periods.)

Map study: population predominantly urban, relation of density to coal-fields, London the exception; the effect of the growing use of oil and electric power.

IV. Industrial and Commercial Advantages of the British Isles. (Two periods.)

On a low continental shelf; easy access to sea—rivers, ice-free harbours; tides; easy approach from east and south; variable climate; natural resources.

V. Transportation. (Four periods.)

1. Ships and ports: large merchant marine, carriers for other nations, port facilities.
2. Canals: Manchester Ship Canal, others relatively unimportant.
3. Railways: great mileage, London the focus.
4. Roads: excellent road system, efficiency of motor transport.
5. Airways: importance, links to Europe and the Empire.

VI. An Intensive Study of Any Four of the Following Regions, Two from A and Two from B. (Nineteen periods.)

- A. 1. Northumbria: Newcastle—coal; iron and steel; shipbuilding.
2. Lancastria: estuary of the Mersey—Liverpool; Manchester—coal, iron, cotton.
3. The Midland Valley of Central Scotland: Glasgow—coal, shipbuilding; Edinburgh; Dundee—jute.
4. The Midlands of England: lowlands, dairying; Birmingham—metal products; Stoke—pottery; Burton—breweries; Northampton—leather.
5. Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire: Bradford and Leeds—coal, wool, clothing; Nottingham—chemicals; Sheffield—coal, iron, sandstone, cutlery.
6. Wales: mountains—sheep; Cardiff—coal; Swansea—metal refining.
- B. 1. Northern Ireland: plateau—sheep; lowlands—flax; Belfast—shipbuilding, linen.

Eire (Southern Ireland): farming—dairying, bacon, potatoes; Dublin, Cork.

2. The Weald: specialized agriculture—dairying, poultry, market gardens, orchards, hops; Southampton and Portsmouth.
3. East Anglia: chalk cliffs; farming; fishing — Dogger Banks; Yarmouth, Hull, Grimsby.
4. Cornwall—Devon peninsula: sheep; flowers; Bristol—tobacco, chocolate.

VII. Commerce, Industry, and Trade. (Four periods.)

Commercial supremacy; industrial supremacy; raw materials imported, manufactured goods exported; coal as ballast; large merchant marine, carrier trade, freight, insurance; wool from Australia to Yorkshire; jute from India to Dundee; wheat, bacon, cheese from Canada; beef, wheat from Argentine; mutton, dairy products from New Zealand; butter, cheese, bacon from Holland; butter, bacon from Denmark; bacon from Irish Free State; gold from South Africa; cotton from the United States and Egypt.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

References for the Teacher.

— Brooks: Africa and Europe—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).....	\$1.75
✓ Fairgrieve: Geography in School (Methods)—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).	2.75
Herbertson, Howarth: Senior Geography—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.10
Howarth, Bridewell: The World—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.50
Mackinder: Britain and the British Seas—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	3.00
Orford: Senior Practical Geography—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).	
Teacher's edition.....	1.25
Pickles: Map Reading—Dent.....	.50
Shaw: The Drama of Weather—Cambridge (Macmillan).....	2.50
— Taylor: Australia, Physiographic and Economic—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.25
Thornton: Physical Geography—Longmans.....	1.10
— Wilmore: Groundwork of Modern Geography—Bell (Clarke, Irwin)..	2.50

Atlases for Pupils.

✓ Dent's Canadian School Atlas—Dent.....	\$.60
Harrap's General School Atlas—Clarke, Irwin.....	.65
✓ Philips' Dominion Atlas of Comparative Geography—Moyer.....	.45

Readers for Pupils.

✓ Brooks: New Regional Geographies—Australasia—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).....	\$.50
✓ Brooks and Finch: Columbus Regional Geographies—Africa, Australia—U.L.P.....	approximately .75
— Fairgrieve and Young: Human Geographies—British Isles, Secondary Series—Philip (Moyer).....	1.00
— Geography for To-day—The Southern Continents—Longmans.....	1.25

— Pickles: Africa, Australia, New Zealand—Dent.....	.75
— Pickles: Great Britain and Ireland—Dent.....	.75
— Stembridge: Africa, Asia, Australia—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	.90
— Woodhouse: The Living World Geographies—British Isles—Arnold (Longmans).....	.40

Library References.

— Goode's School Atlas—Rand, McNally (Gage).....	\$3.30
— Oxford Advanced Atlas—Clarke, Irwin.....	3.00
— University Atlas (Philip and Darby)—Moyer.....	3.50
— Collins' New Scheme Geographies—Ryerson Press— British Empire.....	1.20
— British Isles.....	1.25
— Gregory: Africa—Rand McNally (Gage).....	1.50
— Nelson's World Gazetteer—Nelson.....	1.00
✓ Pickles: Africa, Australia, and New Zealand—Dent.....	.75
— Pickles: Britain and the Modern World—Dent.....	.75
— Stamp: A Smaller World Geography—Longmans.....	1.35
— Taylor: Australia—Rand McNally (Gage).....	1.50

U.L.P.—University of London Press.

GRADE X—VOCATIONAL COURSES

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

NOTE: Throughout the course, the geography of Canada is to be stressed where relevant to the listed topics.

I. Introduction. (Ten periods.)

1. Interpretation of economic geography and its field; factors of physical environment—climate, topography, etc.; relation of man to physical environment—occupations.
2. Interpretation of wall maps, atlases, and globes; application to study of a few commercial centres such as New York, London, Hamburg, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Buenos Aires, Vancouver under the following headings: location—latitude and longitude; topography of hinterland; climate—isotherm and isohyet readings; productivity of hinterland—economic map; population of the centre and its hinterland.

II. A General Survey of Basic Geographic Factors. (Twelve periods.)

1. A brief review of the form and motions of the earth.
2. Climatic regions of the earth linked with natural vegetation—map study; a simple classification such as tropical, sub-tropical, temperate, polar, high altitude.

3. Structure and relief: a brief treatment of geological ages—primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary; faults and igneous intrusions; igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks; soils—transported, residual; ageing of soils by climate; economic implications of structure and relief.

III. Importance of Power to Modern Industrialism. (Twelve periods.)

1. General survey: sun—fundamental source of all energy, future possibilities; earliest power—human, animals; pre-industrial era—wood, wind, water; early industrial era—coal; modern industrial era—electricity, oil.
2. Coal: formation, seams; distribution of coal-fields—North America and Europe (maps); uses in industry, transportation, and the home; industrial concentration near coal-fields—movement of raw materials, such as iron, to coal; trade—ballast.
3. Petroleum and natural gas: occurrence—in porous strata; main fields—in contrast with coal areas, mobility and flexibility; transportation—to industrial centres by pipe-lines, tankers, tank-cars; uses—internal combustion engines, steam, domestic; significance—lighting industry, automobiles, aviation, increased range of vessels, Panama Canal, opening of Pacific; conservation.
4. Water power: early importance; relation of power sites to relief and rainfall; water-storage—lakes and forests, dams; hydro-electric development and distribution—non-coal countries, e.g., Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Norway; transmission of electric power; uses—domestic, electro-chemical, electro-metallurgical, electro-motive; significance—possibilities of decentralization of industries and population; nationalism—lack of dependence on coal countries, e.g., Italy, Canada.

IV. Relation of Industrialism to Population Density (map). (Three periods.)

1. Western World: influence of power resources; interdependence of nations.
2. Eastern World: influence of soil, topography, climate; self-sufficiency of nations.

V. Significance of Population Density to Transportation and Communication. (Ten periods.)

1. Transportation—movement of staple products to industrial areas and of manufactured products from industrial areas.

Water: ocean—types of vessels, routes, Suez and Panama Canals; inland—rivers, lakes, canals of St. Lawrence System.

Land: highways and roads; railways—coal, oil, electric.

Air: mail, passenger—Empire air routes; freight—remote mining areas of Canada.

2. Communication—the commercial importance of modern means: telegraph, cable, telephone, radio, postal facilities, newspapers, publications.

VI. Relation of Population Density and Transportation to the Distribution, Production, and Trade of Staple and Manufactured Products. (Thirty-six periods.)

NOTE: The list of products is suggestive; the basic industries should be stressed and may be supplemented by a study of those of local importance.

A. STAPLE PRODUCTS.

1. Food stuffs:

(a) Agricultural: temperate—wheat, other cereals, fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products; tropical and sub-tropical—rice, sugar, fruits, coffee, tea, cacao, tobacco.

(b) Fish: fishing grounds (map); refrigeration and the decline of dried fish trade.

2. Clothing: wool, cotton, silk, flax, hides, skins, furs.

3. Shelter: lumber, stone, brick, cement, asbestos.

B. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

1. Foods: meat packing—refrigeration; flour milling; sugar refining; canning.

2. Textiles: cottons, woollens, linen, silk, artificial silk; clothing.

3. Metals: iron and steel; precious and base metals—alloys; wire and cables.

4. Transportation units: automobiles and accessories; rolling stock; ships; aeroplanes.

5. Machinery: agricultural implements; generators; plant equipment.

6. Forest: pulp and paper; rubber (plantation); gums and varnishes.

VII. Revision. (Twelve periods.)

A brief regional study of Canada to show her relation to world industries and trade.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Atlases and Readers for Pupils.

Dent: Canadian School Atlas—Dent.....	\$.60
— Atwood: The World at Work—Ginn.....	1.70
Cornish: Geography of Commerce for Canadians—Pitman.....	.80
Morrison: Commercial and Economic Geography—Ryerson.....	.80
Mulley: The World's Food and Commerce—Longmans, Green.....	.60
— Packard, Sinnott, Overton: The Nations at Work—Macmillan.....	1.92

References for the Teacher.

✓ Bengtson and Van Royen: Fundamentals of Economic Geography— Prentice Hall (Dent).....	4.25
— Dodge and Dodge: Foundations of Geography—Doubleday, Doran (Longmans, Green).....	3.75
✓ Huntington, Williams, Van Valkenburg: Economic and Social Geography—Wiley.....	3.75
Jones: Economic Geography—Holt (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.85
Pickles: Map Reading—Dent.....	.50
— Shaw: The Drama of Weather—Cambridge Press (Macmillan).....	2.50
✓ Smith: Industrial and Commercial Geography—Holt (Clarke, Irwin). ..	4.75
✓ Stamp: A Commercial Geography—Longmans, Green.....	2.00
✓ Tarr and Von Engel: New Physical Geography—Macmillan.....	2.40
— Thornton, Stamp: Physical Geography—Longmans, Green.....	1.10
✓ Whitbeck and Finch: Economic Geography—McGraw Hill.....	

Library References.

✓ Atlas of Economic Geography (ed. Bartholomew and Lyde)—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	2.50
Goode's School Atlas—Rand McNally (Univ. Toronto Press).....	3.30
✓ University Atlas (ed. Philip, Darby)—Moyer.....	3.50
✓ Alnwick: Geography of Commodities—Harrap (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.10
✓ Canada Year Book—Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.....	
✓ Canada: Official Handbook—Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.....	
✓ Chisholm, Stamp: Handbook of Commercial Geography—Longmans, Green.....	7.50
Colby and Foster: Economic Geography—Ginn.....	1.60
✓ Finch and Baker: Geography of the World's Agriculture—Govt. Printing Office, Washington.....	1.00
McGowan and Waite: Textiles and Clothing—Macmillan.....	1.40
✓ Periodicals: Canadian Geographical Journal.....	3.00
The Geographical Magazine (British).....	3.25
National Geographic Magazine.....	4.00
Geographic News Bulletins (weekly).....	.50
Perret: Man's Work and World—Heath (Copp, Clark).....	1.88
✓ Pitman: Common Commodities and Industries (Series)—Pitman; ea. ..	.85
✓ Rambles Among Our Industries (Series)—Blackie.....	.50
Statesman's Year Book—Macmillan.....	6.50
✓ Vanstone: Raw Materials of Commerce (2 Vols.)—Pitman.....	6.00

- H. J. D.
C. V. G.
1939
- *Geography for To-Day (Series)—Longmans, Green & Co.—
Book I, At Home and Abroad, 85c.; Book II, The Southern
Continents, \$1.25; British Isles and the Southern Con-
tinents, \$1.00.
- Hawarth and Bridewell: The World—Oxford University Press
(Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.).....\$1.75
- Heaton: History of Trade and Commerce—Thomas Nelson &
Sons, Ltd......80
- Herbertson and Hawarth: Senior Geography—Oxford University
Press (Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.)..... 1.10
- MacGibbon: An Introduction to Economics—Macmillan Co. of
Canada, Ltd......90
- Michell: Elementary Economics—Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Canada),
Ltd......70
- Miller: The Physical Basis of Geography—George Philip & Son
(Moyer School Supplies, Ltd.)......50
- Morrison: A Commercial and Economic Geography—Ryerson Press. .80
- Perrett: Man's Work and World—D. C. Heath & Co. (The Copp
Clark Co., Ltd.)..... 1.88
- *Pickles: The Southern Continents (Series)—J. M. Dent & Sons
(Canada), Ltd.—
South and Central America, 65c.; Africa, 65c.; Australia and
New Zealand, 65c.
- Pickles: The British Isles—J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), Ltd..... .75
- Pickles: Modern School Geographies—J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada),
Ltd.—
Europe and Asia, 75c.; Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, 75c.;
Great Britain and the Modern World, 75c.
- *Pitman: Common Commodities and Industries (Series)—Sir Isaac
Pitman & Sons (Canada), Ltd.....each .85
(Thirty-four titles in the series—Asbestos; Books; Carpets;
Cloth; Furs; Glass; Jute; Linen; Paper; etc.)
- Rambles Among Our Industries (Series)—Blackie & Son (Ryerson
Press).
(Twelve titles in the series—Lime and Cement; Wool and the
Weaver; Coal and the Miner; Leather and Boot Making;
The Air-Man and His Craft; etc.).....each .45
- *Stamp: A Smaller World Geography—Longmans, Green & Co..... 1.35
- Stembridge: World-Wide Geographies (Senior Series)—Oxford
University Press (Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.)—
Book V, North and South America, 80c.; Book VI, Africa, Asia,
and Australasia, 90c.; Book VII, Part I, Europe, 65c.,
Part II, British Isles, 60c.; Book VIII, Geography of
Industry and Commerce, \$1.10; Americas and Australasia,
80c.; Australia and New Zealand, 35c.

Thurston: Progressive Geographies (Series)—Edward Arnold & Co.
(Longmans, Green & Co.)—

Book I, The Home Region and the Homeland (The British
Isles), 70c.; Book II, Africa and Australasia, 75c.; Book IIa,
Britain Overseas, 85c.; Book III, America, 85c.; Book IV,
Eurasia, 90c.; Book V, The World, \$1.65.

Walter: In Britain To-day—Nisbet & Co., Ltd. (The Copp Clark
Co., Ltd.).....\$0.80

Geography Pictures.

George G. Harrap & Co.—20 sets showing different parts of the
world—Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.....per set .45

Conn: Regions of the world in pictures—4 sets on Africa—Uni-
versity of London Press (Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.).....per set .40

A. and C. Black, Ltd.—8 sets showing different parts of the world—
Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd.....per set .65

Periodicals.

Canadian Geographical Journal.

The Geographical Magazine (British).

National Geographic Magazine.

Geographic News Bulletins (weekly).

Geography (quarterly). Manchester. (For teachers.)